

### REMARKS

Applicant has amended claims 1 and 14 to correct a typographical error compress has been changed to compressed.

The examiner rejected claims 1-21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), as being obvious over House, et al. U.S. Patent 6,188,400 in view of Tso et al., U.S. Patent 6,421,733.

Claim 1 calls for ... transmitting an executable from a server to a remote location over a network, the executable processing data generated by the server and claim 1 also recites generating the data at the server as the executable is being transmitted and transmitting the generated data to the executable at the ... client. Claim 1 also recites that the executable processes the data by decoding and uncompressing the data for graphical presentation on a display associated with the remote location. House, in view of Tso does not disclose at least these features of claim 1. Rather, House discloses at Col 7, line 65 to col. 8 line 10:

FIG. 5B is a flow chart illustrating the method steps employed in implementing the foregoing. First, control information is generated by an applet in the browser 108. This is illustrated in block 510. That control information is transmitted from the client 102 to the network server 110 and received 512 therein. Next, using this control information, a script is executed on the network server 110. This is represented by block 514. Execution can be initiated either by the receipt of the control information, or by other means. Next, as shown in block 516, the resulting script output data is then transmitted from the network server to the browser 108, where if desired, the data can be displayed (sic) on the browser 108 or used to execute 518 an applet in the browser 108.

Thus, House, as quoted above discloses a process in which control information generated by the client invokes a script on the server that sends resulting data back to the client. Applicant's claim 1 however, recites transmitting an executable from a server to a remote location over a network. In Applicant's claim 1, the executable processes data generated by the

server. In contrast, House teaches control information to invoke an executable on the server. House does not suggest transmitting an executable from a server to a remote location over a network, with the executable processing data generated by the server.

In the examiner's action (page 2 paragraph 5), the examiner contends that House teaches "transmitting an executable (e.g. java applet) (sic) from a server to a remote location." The examiner further contends that Col. 6 lines 23-30 teach that the applet is transmitted from a server to the client, the executable processing data generated by the server. This passage from House is set forth below:

A Java applet is created for each scriptable control provided by the present invention. These applets may be customized by the developer. Since there is one applet per control, if there are five command buttons (for example) on one form, only one copy of the command button applet is downloaded to the client browser 108. This applet remains in the browser cache.

However, this passage does not teach that the applet is transmitted from the server generating the data to the client.

Applicant's Claim 1 also recites generating the data at the server as the executable is being transmitted. As described by House, "First, control information is generated by an applet in the browser 108 (House Col. 7 lines 66-67)." House uses the control information to execute a script on the server: "Next, using this control information, a script is executed on the network server 110." (House Col. 8 lines 3-4.) House teaches to execute the script by receipt of the control information or by other means, but does not teach "generating the data at the server as the executable is being transmitted," as recited in claim 1.

The examiner uses Tso to teach: "processing the data by decoding and uncompressing the data for graphical presentation on a display associated with the remote location." Applicant contends that the combination of House and Tso would not lead one to the above mentioned features of claim 1. Rather, Tso as with House is void of any teachings that suggest the above features of claim 1 and particular transmitting an executable from a server to a remote location over a network, the executable processing data generated by the server.

Tso when combined with House is also void of any teachings that suggest that the claimed executable transmitted from the server to the client decodes and uncompresses the data generated by the server for graphical presentation on a display associated with the remote location. Rather, Tso teaches at Col 12 lines 17-41:

According to another embodiment of the present invention, illustrated in FIG. 5, network client 12 may be "enabled," containing specialized software to support, for example, more sophisticated transcoding features than are provided by the above-described embodiments, or to perform some or all of the transcoding functions on the client side. As illustrated, network client 12 includes an HTTP local proxy 48 coupled to a client-side parser 50 which, similar to parser 22 of transcoding server 34, controls one or more client-side transcode service providers 52. Each transcode service provider 52 may be configured, for example, to transcode content before it is rendered to a user or to perform a counterpart transcoding function (e.g., decoding, decompression) with respect to a function performed by a corresponding transcode service provider 24 of transcoding server 34. As in transcoding server 34, network client 12 may include a client-side cache memory 56 managed by a client-side cache interface 54. Client-side cache interface 54 may be an already-existing facility supported by the operating system, such as WININET. Using an existing caching facility reduces the amount of software that is to be downloaded to network client 12 to implement this embodiment, and also allows other applications, such as disconnected browsers, to share client-side cache memory 56.

Whereas, the data disclosed by House is transmitted by the server to the client and displayed or used to execute an applet, and Tso teaches a network client "containing" specialized software, neither of these references suggest "transmitting the generated data to the executable \*\*\*, the executable processing the data by decoding and uncompressing the data for graphical presentation \*\*\*". That is, Tso does not cure the deficiencies in the teachings of House, namely

neither describing nor suggesting using the transmitted executable to process the data once the client receives the data.

Therefore, while not conceding that there exists any motivation to make the combination of references as argued by the examiner, applicant nevertheless contends that the alleged combination of House with Tso neither describes nor suggests at least the above features of applicant's claim 1.

Claims 2-9, which depend directly or indirectly from claim 1 are also allowable for similar reasons. Claims 10 and 14 and their respective dependent claims, which contain similar limitations, are allowable for similar reasons as claim 1.

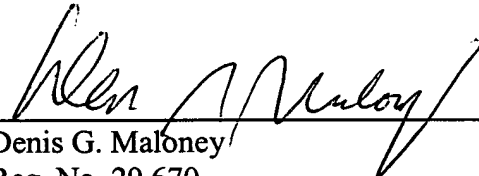
A Notice of Appeal with fee accompanies this Reply.

If additional fees are due, please charge those fees and apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050 referencing the above attorney docket number.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

11/18/01

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Denis G. Maloney  
Reg. No. 29,670

Fish & Richardson P.C.  
225 Franklin Street  
Boston, MA 02110-2804  
Telephone: (617) 542-5070  
Facsimile: (617) 542-8906